(LVIIIth Year.) THE (No. 2920.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1802.

BERNE, October 18.

THE senate has returned to this city. Its return received amidst the discharge of artillery. In its progress from Lausanne to Berne it experienced no obstacles.

The constitutional authorities are resuming their functions, and the cantons nominating their deputies to Paris. After some long debates the diet of Schwitz has dissolved itself. The insurgent troops are disbanding and returning to their respective cantons.—Their retreat and disbanding are effected in the greatest order; some incendiaries, however, continue united in the mountains.

The French minister accompanied the senate in its return. There was no other diplomatic agent in Switzerland, because France was the only power which had acknowledged our republic; and, hence it was from her alone that we could hope for a generous intervention to prevent the inevitable disasters which threatened us.

LONDON, October 26.

Yesterday was the day appointed for the reduction of the guards; but the orders to that effect were countermanded; a significant hint of the fears government entertain of a war.

By private letters from Malta, of the 14th ult. we learn, that his majesty's ship Hector arrived there from Corfu, on the 13th ult. having relieved the Agincourt about two months before; that the Bulhams had arrived at Corfu; that admiral Sir R. Bickerton was to hoist his flag on board a frigate; that the Bracket and Pegasus were ordered for Egypt, and the Cyclops on a cruise after the frigate that was to receive admiral Sir R. Bickerton's flag; and that upon the arrival of the Liberty brig from England the ships were ordered to sea at a minute's notice.

The Moniteur has at length broken the sullen silence it has so long preserved upon the affairs of Switzerland; and the first use it makes of its speech, is to insult the patriots, and calumniate their leaders! men, whose names are coeval with the rocks of Switzerland, and whose exertions were the glory and ornament of their country ages before the name of Buonaparte was heard of.

The patriots, our private correspondent informs us, have been forced to submit. Rapp has written a letter to the landamman Dolder, announcing that all the articles of the consular proclamation have been acceded to by the diet, and that in consequence the troops are to be disbanded, and the insurrectional authorities to be dissolved. He is himself gone to Berne to pave the way for the return of the senate, who had not left Lausanne on the 15th. Some corps of reserve which had been assembled by the senate, have been dismissed, with thanks, to their homes.

The article in the Moniteur is dated from Berne, but was probably written from Paris. It announces that deputies from all parts of Switzerland are going to Paris; that the assemblages have been dispersed; the senate about to leave Lausanne; and that citizen Rapp's presence had calmed all alarms. The sentiments of the whole Helvetic people are asserted to be comprised in three wishes: 1. To have a constitution, which shall prevent the re-appearance of oligarchy, and establish the equality of the people, the cantons, and the different religions. 2. A constitution adapted to the diversity and inequalities of the Swiss territory. And 3, a wish, which, it is added, is not less national than the other two, to maintain, in all their integrity, the ancient relations with France, and to deprive of all influence, the men who are in the pay of foreign powers. "The true interests of Switzerland is to remain neuter; it will never be the interests of Bachmanns and Watervilles, who, from their cradles, have been the instruments of those hostile to France." A grosser calumny never, we believe, was uttered. But the main point and object of the article seems to be, to warn the cantons of what they may expect, if they accept the assistance of foreign powers. "The Swiss united to foreign force might," it is confessed, "protect with some success, the tops of their mountains, but they could not defend their plains and their cities against the French."

After hinting that Switzerland may not be able to remain neuter in future wars, and that then the alliance with France will be the true interest of the Swiss, the article concludes with asserting, "that the rallying cry of the whole nation is equality between the cantons, the independence of Helvetia, and concert with the French republic." This may be the rallying cry of the French party; but there is not, we will venture to say, a man in Switzerland, who is not well convinced, by experience, that concert with the French republic may be fatal to the independence of Helvetia.

The French funds are rather low,

October 29.

We have been informed that every officer whose regiment is either in Egypt or Malta, who is in this country on leave of absence, has been ordered to join his corps with all possible speed. Admiral Bickerton has sailed from Gibraltar for the Mediterranean, and it is believed the ships fitting out at home are destined to reinforce him. This is a very commendable vigilance in the navy department. The French ports are known to be extremely active. At Toulon a squadron has been for sometime fitting out, and troops are said to have been shipped from the Isle of Elbe in transports which are to be convoyed by that squadron. Where is it going? It has been supposed to Constantinople and the Black Sea; an idle supposition. Where is the necessity for sending troops or men of war thither? There is no hostile power in that quarter, and no garrison to receive the troops. Intelligence from Brest asserts, that every dock is occupied at Brest, and a 74 building on the strand; at L'Orient eight ships of the line are building, and others repairing; at Havre, at Cherbourg, at Marseilles, the same activity prevails. The intended journey of the first consul is connected with these preparations. Undoubtedly the object of the journey must be important, which takes him from Paris at this time, and in this state of affairs. He will probably visit all the ports of the western coast of France, not only Havre and Cherbourg, but Brest and Bourdeaux. The knowledge of these preparations has given rise to very warlike rumours at Paris.

On our side the different ports have assumed a more active appearance. On Wednesday orders were received at Plymouth, to get the Imogen ready to sail with all possible speed with dispatches. The Lady Hobart packet sailed on Tuesday evening, from Falmouth, with sealed orders, which are not to be opened till her arrival at Barbadoes. Sealed orders are also to be forwarded immediately by the Princess Amelia packet, which are to be opened in a certain latitude. So urgent were the directions, that the packets which sailed on Tuesday put to sea though the wind was quite contrary. All the packets at Falmouth are to be got ready to sail at two hours notice.

A messenger sailed yesterday from Harwich for Cuxhaven. He is supposed to be going to Petersburg.

We have received further accounts from Gibraltar, and they are interesting. The men of war which had been so much damaged by the thunder storm, mentioned in our last letters from that quarter, were repaired with wonderful expedition. The repairs were badly completed when they were ordered up the Mediterranean, on dispatches to that effect having been received from admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

Various opinions are entertained at Gibraltar, respecting the cause of this sudden sailing of the squadron; but the predominating one is, that Sir Richard's squadron, thus reinforced, was destined to watch the motions of the French armament at Toulon, which was first assembled under the pretence of attacking Algiers, but which, notwithstanding the differences between France and that state have been adjusted, appears still to be increasing.

Reinforcements continue to be prepared and forwarded to the Mediterranean. General Oakes is just appointed commander in chief of all our troops in that sea, and the duke of York is busily engaged every day at the Horse Guards.

November 4.

As the affairs of the Swiss cantons are becoming every day more serious, it will not be uninteresting to the public to be better acquainted with the character of the person who is the leader of those brave men, who are now endeavouring to recover their liberties, and to save Switzerland from abject dependence on a foreign power.

Aloys Reding, the valiant chief of the independent cantons, studied the art of war in the service of Spain, in which he attained the rank of colonel. A short time previous to the revolution, he had retired into the solitary vallies of his native country, and devoted his leisure to friendship, to the Muses, and to the cultivation of his lands. He had long wished for an amelioration of the federal system; and that his country should enjoy useful and true liberty; but his heart revolted at the idea of a revolution effected by a foreign power, and at the still more abhorrent idea of seeing his country fall under the dominion of France.

Such are the motives which induced him to resume the Consul, and to shew himself worthy of the Helvetian name, and of his brave ancestors. The loss of a young wife, whom he tenderly loved, had left a profound melancholy on his mind, which made him, perhaps, more eager to seek the perils of battle. Warm, loyal, brave, attached to his country, and possessing great comforts in prosperity as well as adversity, he became in a short time, the favourite and hope of the people.

From the bravery and skill with which Aloys Reding defended his country when the French first invaded Switzerland, we may judge what he is now capable of performing should they return. With a few hundred men he repeatedly routed a whole army; and was at last obliged to yield to terms only by the treachery of priests, and a constant diminution of his numbers. Like Leonidas of old, waiting a certain and glorious end at the pass of Thermopylæ; such was Reding, at the head of his troops on the famous heights of Morgarton. Upon this occasion he made the following remarkable speech to his soldiers, of which the authenticity is considered unquestionable—

"Brave comrades, beloved fellow-citizens. The decisive moment is now arrived. Surrounded by enemies, and deserted by our friends, it only remains to know if we will courageously imitate the example formerly set by our ancestors at Morgarton. An almost certain death awaits us. If any one fears it, let him retire; we will not reproach him. Let us not impose on each other at this solemn hour. I would rather have an hundred men, on whom I could depend, than five hundred, who, by flight, might occasion confusion, and, by a perfidious retreat, imolate the brave men who would still defend themselves. As to myself, I promise not to abandon you even in the greatest danger. Death, and no retreat. If you participate my resolution, let two men come out of your ranks, and swear to me in your name that you will be faithful to your promises."

The soldiers, leaning upon their arms, listened in silence, and with a religious awe, to the words of their chief; tears dropped down the cheeks of those manly warriors; and when Reding had done speaking, a thousand voices exclaimed, "We will partake your lot! we will never abandon you!" Then two men came out of each rank, and gave their hands to Reding, in token of fidelity in life and death. This treaty of alliance between the chief and his soldiers was sworn in open air, and in the face of Heaven; it bears marks of patriarchal manners, worthy of the golden age.

BOSTON, December 17.

Amsterdam papers to October 23, were received by the ship Pembroke, which arrived on Tuesday last.—On the 13th of October the diet of the patriots of Switzerland adopted the articles prescribed by Buonaparte; but the first consul's proclamation had been treated with every indignity in the principal towns.—A new plan of indemnities had been presented to the diet of Ratisbon, and accepted by a majority of the members. These two events appear to be favourable to the continuance of peace.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24.

Extract of a letter from London, of the 5th October, 1802.

"Some very important intrigues are carrying on between the first consul and our government, and as soon as general Andreoffi arrives it is presumed the matter will be settled respecting New-Orleans. It is said the first consul, for the sum of ten million sterling, has offered it underhand to Great-Britain, and will guaranty it to them. I make no doubt the bargain will be struck. Would it not have been a prudential caution in the executive of the United States to have treated upon the business of the purchase of said province? particularly as it must have been known the great want the first consul is in of money, in my opinion the business might still be accomplished. England is by no means in want of the province, but rather than see it in the hands of France, they may probably purchase.

From the (N. Y.) Morning Chronicle.

"In consequence of the interference of the first consul with the regency of Tripoli in favour of Sweden, a treaty had been concluded between the pacha and the Swedish government. It does not, however, appear to be either advantageous or honourable, as this piratical power is fully acknowledged, and Sweden agrees to pay within six months, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand piastres in specie, and a yearly tribute of eight thousand more."

It must be obvious to every person that many of the measures which the first consul of France has lately pursued, seriously interfere with the true interests of the United States. Was he really desirous of promoting the cause of freedom, we had a right to expect from him marks of attachment, as a nation engaged in the same common cause, and having the same end in view—the real happiness of society. On the contrary, his hand presents to him the vile and infidious where we might have looked for cordiality and friendship.

The Swedish treaty with the regency of Tripoli, which appears to have been concluded under his auspices, augurs nothing favourable to our country. While the Swedish fleet acted in concert with ours, against the piratical powers of Barbary, one half the naval force which it will probably now be necessary for the union to equip, was considered sufficient to protect our commerce in the Mediterranean. This treaty will therefore produce an additional load of expence to our government, and perhaps render it necessary to enlarge our navy. This interference of the first consul, also appears to be singular, when compared with his former declarations. But lately he appeared to be violently opposed to all the powers of Barbary—he spurned the idea of negotiation with them, and determined to free the world of this intolerable tax upon their trade.

This appears to have been a fever of the moment—a resolution when the heart beat warm, and which was soon succeeded by cold-blooded policy and selfish views. The accomplished treaty is, according to the above account, "neither advantageous nor honourable:" still, however, it has been ratified. In consequence the Swedish navy will be withdrawn and the United States left to their own resources. From the manner in which this treaty has been concluded, and the partial embarrassment which it must of consequence occasion to our commerce, a surmise must inevitably arise in the mind, that this is one more link in that chain of French policy, which has for its object the abridgement of the increasing power and property of the United States.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, November 26, to a merchant in this city.

"My last conveyed the disagreeable intelligence of the port of New-Orleans being shut to Americans as a place of deposit. We indulged the hope, that the Spanish government would nevertheless suffer American vessels to take in their cargoes, if not at Orleans at least within the American boundary, and so pass on to the sea; this even is absolutely forbidden: we yesterday had letters to that purport, and you can readily conceive how much this must operate against the whole of the western country. Where and when it may end we know not."

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Copy of the opinion of an eminent barrister on the question, whether a person was liable to pay a bank note which he had endorsed with his name, upon it being discovered that the note was forged?

"The bank note in question, not being an endorseable instrument, it does not seem to me, that Mr. A—— can be bound by his endorsement, as it appears from the case of Price against Neale, 5, Burr 1354, that in case of a forged *bill* or *note*, the loss arising upon it must rest where it falls, there being no reason to throw off the loss from one innocent man upon another, I am of opinion that Mr. A——, who, I take it for granted, can prove that he came by the note *bona fide*, and for a good and valuable consideration, and that he passed it away in like manner, is not answerable in point of law for the loss arising upon it, which must be borne by the last holder."

This opinion may prove useful to many of your readers.

LEXINGTON, (Ken.) December. 7.

We have been very politely favoured with the following letter from a gentleman at New-Orleans to his friend in this state:

"*New-Orleans, October 20.*

"Dear Sir,

"The enclosed is the intendant-general's proclamation of yesterday, the direct and positive violation of the treaty of amity and commerce between the two nations in the year 1795, and one in which our country to the west, is so very materially concerned, will doubtless rouse the interested citizens to take measures for redress which might in themselves be considered premature, but which must and will be sanctioned by congress. Will the Kentuckians tamely submit to the loss of one of their most dear and precious rights? Will they submit to the death-warrant of their country, signed by an inferior, without, not only coming forward like men and demand their privileges, but putting for ever out of the power of a Spaniard to treat a citizen ill on the east side of the Mississippi? Now is the moment for redress of past injuries; and this is the moment I flatter myself, my countrymen will secure to themselves their rights and privileges which the God of Nature has always intended them, but which, by usurpation, have been with-held!

"There is, in my opinion, no time to be lost: The French will in all probability be here in a few months to take possession of the province—If they should arrive during the present state of affairs, they will find a delicious bone to pick. They will take possession under the existing regulations relative to commerce, and will not give up a tittle perhaps until compelled by the sword, or if they do, 'twill not be without a national treaty, which will be in all probability some years in operation, during which time the citizens of the west are ruined. Possession ought to be taken without the loss of time. The old adage certainly holds good in the present instance—Strike whilst the iron is hot.

"You will observe in the intendant's proclamation, that no other place or deposit on the Mississippi is even named, which if it had been intended, ought to have been done some months previous to shutting it here. It however appears as plain as possible, that there is no intention whatever in the government to appoint or give to the Americans any other in the province. We (meaning the Americans residing here) are in a state of the most extreme anxiety, and shall continue to be so until we are made acquainted with the resolutions of our country.

"I have not time at present to say any thing on any other subject, except that I am with my family in health. You will promulgate this in the country as much as you may think proper, but let the copies not have my name to them—if they should and return to this place, the consequence might be serious even to contemplate.

"Your affectionate," &c.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this town, dated 28th October, 1802.

"We addressed a few hurried lines to you by an express which left this place a few days ago for the seat of government, informing you of the port being shut, and that the Americans were deprived of the right of deposit here, by a decree of the intendant of this province; which information; we now fully confirm. This proceeding of the intendant; must, no doubt, be productive of serious consequences.—The U. States will not suffer themselves to be robbed of a right which they enjoyed by virtue of a sacred treaty —However we must wait with patience to see the result.

"The footing upon which you will hereafter stand with respect to vending or exporting your produce, will be this—The western produce of every description will be permitted to enter here by paying the established duties of the place, viz. 6 per cent. at the following valuations.—Flour 4 dollars per barrel, tobacco 40 dollars per hhd. cotton 18 cents per lb. and other articles in proportion.—The same duties must be paid if exported after being stored. But should produce be forwarded for exportation the duties may still be saved, but it must remain in boats in a place of safety until an opportunity offers of shipping in American vessels, which must lay in the stream. Although they have robbed us of our right of deposit, we still enjoy the free navigation of the river.

"There is now no doubt whatever, but that the French are to possess this country—This event will in all probability take place in the course of the spring.—M. Otto is, we learn, to go as minister to the U. States, to settle the terms and other matters relative to the two countries; the result of this business will be very interesting, as we shall then know upon what ground we stand with respect to our commercial prospects.

WASHINGTON, December 17.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, dated December 7.

"Logan, the famous Mingo chief, mentioned by Mr. Jefferson in his Notes, is now at this place, on his way to the seat of government; with many other chiefs of Indian tribes, from the Wabash and White rivers."

Extract of a letter from Columbia, dated the 3d. instant.

"Yesterday Mr. Allston gave notice, that to-morrow he would ask leave to bring in a bill to direct, that the eight members this state is entitled to, in the house of representatives of the United States, should be chosen by a general ticket; but so limited, that a member should be chosen from each district, into which it is supposed the state will be divided."

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, December 17, 1802.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. John C. Smith, in the chair.

On the president's message.

Mr. Dawson then submitted the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message of the president of the United States as relates to our navigation and the protection of our commerce ought to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

This resolution was objected to by Messrs. Dana, Nicholson, Griswold, Dennis, Rutledge and Mitchill; on the ground that it was too extensive for reference to a single committee. To overcome this difficulty, Mr. Dennis moved to amend the resolution offered, so as to read, that so much of the message of the president as relates to discriminating and countervailing duties, and the act of the British parliament on that subject, ought to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Carried without a division.

The following further resolutions offered by Mr. Dawson, were then agreed to without a division.

2. Resolved, as the opinion of this committee, that so much of the message as relates to our finances ought to be referred to the committee of ways and means.

3. That so much as relates to our concerns with the Indian tribes and the establishment of a new settlement ought to be referred to a select committee.

4. That so much as relates to our navy yards, and the building of docks, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Mitchill offered the following resolution:

5. Resolved, That so much as relates to providing for the return of American seamen discharged in foreign ports and left abroad, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Mitchill offered the following resolution:

6. Resolved, That so much as relates to the warfare with Tripoli and to our relation to the other Barbary powers, ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Nicholson offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the laws for regulating the militia of the United States ought to be revised and amended.

Mr. Griswold suggested the propriety of referring the subject generally to a committee without any opinion being expressed by the house.

Mr. Gregg said a long bill respecting the militia had been introduced last session, which had not been acted upon. This was noticed in the report of the committee of revisal and unfinished business. The most regular disposition of the subject was, therefore, to act upon that report.

Mr. Nicholson withdrew his resolution.

7. Mr. Varnum renewed it somewhat modified, so as to read, that so much of the president's message as relates to the militia institutions of the United States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

Mr. Griswold offered the following resolution:

8. That so much of the president's message as relates to the fostering the fisheries of the United States ought to be referred to a select committee.

Agreed to.

The committee then rose, and reported the foregoing eight resolutions, which were immediately agreed to in the house, and committees accordingly appointed.

Mr. Randolph observed that there had been a recent occurrence, in which every member of the house was interested, though every member might not perhaps, possess competent information respecting it. He said it would be useless in him to impress the magnitude of a subject, that related to the free navigation of the Mississippi, which materially affected a district of country growing every day in wealth and importance, and which is behooved the whole United States to cherish and protect. He moved, therefore, the following resolution.

Resolved, that the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house such papers as are in the possession of the department of state, as relate to the violation on the part of Spain, of the treaty of friendship, limits and navigation between the United States of America and the king of Spain.

This resolution was immediately agreed to unanimously, and Messrs. Randolph and Huger appointed the committee.

Mr. Randolph moved the following resolution:

Resolved, that the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws imposing duties on tonnage, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph offered a resolution for repealing so much of certain specified laws as related to the establishment of the mint.

Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

BALTIMORE, December 25.

Extract of a letter from the Havanna, dated the 27th ult. to a correspondent in Charleston.

"It is with no small degree of indignation and sorrow, that we inform you of the loss you have sustained from the obstinacy of our government—your flour, which we had stored, they are at this moment throwing into the sea from the Moro. Had it been of quality to justify our paying freight, we would have re-shipped it, but we even offered it as a donation to the poor of the city, and it was refused. If it were any consolation we would say, that several thousand barrels will share the same fate with yours."

Annapolis, December 30.

Richard Spriggs, Esquire, is appointed judge of the general court of the state of Maryland vice Gabriel Duvall, Esquire, resigned.

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"*Ah! in what perils is vain life engag'd,*
"*What slight neglects, what trivial faults destroy*
"*The hardiest frame.*
"*The all surrounding Heav'n, the vital air*
"*Is big with death.*"

ARMSTRONG.

DIED, on Saturday last, in this city, RICHARD CROMWELL, Esquire, a member of the house of delegates of this state, from Washington county; his remains were interred the following day, attended by the members of both houses of the legislature, in mourning, and a large concourse of respectable citizens. We understand he has left a disconsolate widow, and a large family of children, to lament his irreparable loss. He was a worthy honest man.

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*** *This Gazette, No. 2920, completes the year with all our customers.*

In pursuance of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for READY MONEY, on Thursday the 20th of January, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling of the subscriber, on the north side of Severn,

PART of the personal property of WILLIAM SAPPINGTON, late of said county, deceased, consisting chiefly of cattle. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock, and continue till all is sold.

REBECCA SAPPINGTON, Executrix.

December 24, 1802.

PUBLIC SALE.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the twentieth day of January next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late dwelling of BENJAMIN WATKINS, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond, with approved security, for all sums above five pounds, all sums under five pounds for cash,

THE whole of the personal property belonging to the estate of the deceased, viz. a number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, household furniture, farming utensils, horses, oxen, cows, and hogs.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD, } Executors.
JOHN WATKINS,

December 28, 1802. 1 3w 2/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the court of Kent county, at their next March term, for a commission, under the act of assembly of November session, 1786, ch. 33, to mark and bound the following tracts of land, viz. *Mitchell's Risk*, and *Mitchell's Park*, and the resurvey thereon, called by the same name, likewise my part of the said lands; also to mark and bound the *Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant*, and the several tracts of which it consists, viz. the *Remains of his Lordship's Grant*, and *Mitchell's Park*, including a tract of land originally taken up by a captain Richard Smith, and a tract called the *Beaver Dam*, originally taken up by a certain John Parsons, and also to mark and bound my land called the *Remains of my Lord's Gracious Grant*, and the resurvey made thereon, and part of *Mitchell's Park* aforesaid, called by the patent of confirmation thereof by the name of the *Remains of his Lordship's Gracious Grant*; these lands lie in Kent county, Maryland, and in New-Castle and Kent counties in the state of Delaware.

WALTER DULANY.

Duck Creek Cross Roads, December 22, 1802.

Runaway Slaves

COMMITTED to the gaol of Prince-George's county, on the third instant, the two following negroes; EMANUEL, about forty years of age, a black fellow, five feet five or six inces high, says he is a blacksmith by trade, and that he belongs to MARIA LUNSFORD, living in Northumberland county, Virginia; his cloathing a blue cloth great coat, blue cloth close coat, a red cloth waistcoat, corduroy breeches, yarn stockings, an old felt and shoes.

MOSES, a yellow complexion, appears to be about twenty-two years of age, has a scar on his left cheek, about five feet five or six inches high; says he belongs to WILLIAM SIMONS, of Lancaster county, Virginia; his cloathing a green cloth coat, swan-down waistcoat, blue cloth breeches, yarn stockings, felt hat, and coarse half boots. The owners of the said negroes are requested to release them from gaol, or they will be sold as the law directs.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

December 21, 1802. 1

FOR SALE,

On a credit, if required,

A LIKELY, healthy, young negro woman, accustomed to house work, with a female child. Inquire of the printer. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of Saint-Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CHARLES FORD, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the first day of July next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

PHILIP FORD, Administrator.

St. Mary's county, December 21, 1802. 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court to be held for St. Mary's county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract or parcel of land, lying and being in the county aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of GILMOTT's HILLS, on the south side of Briton's bay.

JOSEPH FORD, Sen.

December 11, 1802. 2

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

THE COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition Cecil county court, at the next March term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called HALL's INDUSTRY, situate in South Susquehanna, and now in his possession, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

JOHN HALL.

October 27, 1802. 3

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1803,
To be had at this office.

The subscribers being appointed trustees by the honourable the high court of chancery, for the purpose of selling and conveying the real estate of THOMAS DENT, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, will OFFER, at PUBLIC SALE, in Piscataway, on Monday the tenth day of January next, if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter,

A LOT in said town, containing eight acres of land, on which are a good dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, and other out buildings. They will also offer, in like manner, on the day following, on the premises, the plantation on which the said Thomas Dent lived; this tract contains about three hundred and thirty-three acres, is situated immediately on the Mattawoman Swamp, about six miles below Piscataway, and within four of the Potowmack river, has on it a commodious dwelling-house, a good kitchen, meat-house and barn, and is well adapted to the produce of tobacco, corn, and every species of small grain. The purchaser of the whole, or any part of the said property, will be required to give bond to the trustees, as such, for paying one third part of the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the day of sale, one other third part, with interest, within two years, and the residue, with interest, within three years from the day of sale.

PHILIP STUART,
ROBERT A. BEALL, } Trustees.

December 10, 1802. 3X

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the seventh of January, at the subscriber's, living near Carroll's Manor, in said county, for READY MONEY,

ALL the personal property of JOHN BUNTING, deceased, consisting of sundry articles of merchandize. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and will continue till all is sold.

Persons having claims against the deceased are requested to exhibit them properly proved, to

GREENBURY TREAKLE, Administrator.

December 14, 1802. 3X

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

THE COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES & COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the general assembly of Maryland for an act of insolvency.

JOHN FENDALL BEALL.

Charles county, October, 1802. 8X

THE subscriber offers for SALE, three tracts of unimproved LAND, lying in Somerset county, commonwealth of Pennsylvania, within 12 to 14 miles of Cumberland-town, Allegany county, containing upwards of 400 acres each, and an allowance of 6 per cent. for roads; this land is level, abounding with good timber and streams and springs of water; one, two, or the whole three tracts will be sold as may best answer the purchaser. A good bargain, or bargains, will be given, and negroes or cash taken in payment. Apply to the subscriber now in Annapolis.

JOHN SIMKINS.

November 22, 1802. 6

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, do by these presents forewarn all persons whatsoever from hunting within our enclosures, on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, with either dog or gun; those that intrude after the above notice will have the law prosecuted against them immediately, by

P. HAMMOND,
LANCELOT WARFIELD, Sen.
STEVENS GAMBRILL, and
THOMAS WARFIELD.

November 9, 1802. 6

Twenty Dollars Reward.

TWENTY DOLLARS for each man will be paid to any person that will deliver the following negro men to me, or that will commit them to prison in Baltimore-town or Annapolis; BEN, a small black man; BEN, a middle sized black man; JACK, a small yellow man; JEM, a mulatto man, with blue eyes, a carpenter; JEM, a young black man, and BILL, a lad about eighteen years of age; all of those men are young and likely, and the above reward of twenty dollars for each, or one hundred and twenty dollars for the whole will be paid as above. And for the following women TEN DOLLARS each, delivered or committed to prison as above, FANNY, a lusty yellow woman, about twenty-six years of age; PEGG, a middle sized yellow woman, about eighteen years of age; CALISTER, a young black woman, who has been generally in Baltimore-town.

BENNETT DARNALL.

December 10, 1802. 2X

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting on their farms, with either dog or gun, and pillaging the shores thereof of wood, &c. as they have received damage thereby.

AUGUSTINE GAMBRILL,
FRANCIS CLEMENTS,
NICHOLAS BALDWIN,
SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
BARUCH FOWLER.

December 7, 1802. 3

JOSEPH EVANS,

At his Store on the Dock, opposite the Market,

Has just received, per the Fall ships arrived at Baltimore, and for sale, in addition to his former extensive assortment,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE,—

SUPERFINE and coarse cloths,
Knap'd and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Constitution and fancy cords,
Velvets and velvetteens,
Swandowns—a handsome assortment,
Plain and striped silk Florentines and fattins, for men's vests,
A neat assortment of fashionable ribbons,
Ladies and gentlemen's silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Do. do. gloves,
Stuff and Morocco shoes,
Plain and coloured camel's hair, cambrick muslin and silk shawls,
Plain and coloured cambrick muslins,
Lutestrings,
A handsome assortment of calicoes and chintzes, of the newest patterns,
Irish linens and kentings,
Men's coarse and fine hats,
Boys do. do.
Cotton counterpanes,
Rose and striped blankets,
Neat watch chains, seals and keys,
China, glass and earthern ware.

An assortment of

GROCERIES,

Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Teneriffe, Port and Lisbon wines,
French, apple and peach brandies,
Jamaica spirit, cherry bounce, whiskey, West-India and New-England rum,
Holland gin,
Sugar, coffee, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, October 20, 1802. 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply, by petition, to the next county court to be held for Charles county, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, situate, lying, and being in Charles county aforesaid, called HOPEWELL, pursuant to the direction of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WALTER B. SMALLWOOD.

November 28, 1802. 4X

MICHAEL and BARNEY CURRAN,

At their store in Corn-Hill-street,

Have just received, per the fall ships arrived at Philadelphia, and for sale,

A Variety of Dry Goods,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and coarse clothes,
Knapped and plain coatings,
Best London cassimers,
Swandown and Marseilles quilting,
Thicksets and fancy cords,
Striped and figured fattins for mens vests,
Ladies and gentlemens silk, worsted, and cotton hose,
Silk and kid extra long gloves,
Do. do. short do.
Plain, coloured, and figured cambrick muslins,
Coloured and plain camel's hair, cambrick, muslin, and silk shawls,
A handsome assortment of chintzes and calicoes,
Irish linen and sheetings,
Plain, tambour'd, jackonet and book India muslins,
Do. do. do. do. British do.
White, red, and yellow flannels,
6-4 and 4-4 cotton and linen checks, &c.

All of which they will sell very low.

Annapolis, November 10, 1802. 5X

TO BE SOLD.

THE subscriber will SELL, on very accommodating terms, from *one* to *sixteen* hundred acres of LAND, situate in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, contiguous to Ellicott's new road, and a convenient distance from the city of Baltimore. This land lays tolerably compact, has a large proportion of rich meadow ground, the soil well adapted to the cultivation of small grain, corn, and tobacco, and is susceptible of great improvement by a judicious use of plaister of Paris, which would render it very productive. The neighbourhood of this property is pleasant and agreeable, and the situation in regard to health equal to any in the state of Maryland.

Persons wishing to purchase farms in an eligible part of the country, and with a small sum of money, are invited to embrace the present opportunity, if neglected, regret may in vain hope for another occasion so favourable for attaining these objects. Title, with a general warranty, will be given.

W. ALEXANDER.

Annapolis, November 11, 1802. 6

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SICKLE.

Annapolis, November 25.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

DR. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

DR. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENSE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn.

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

E. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguſon*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the ſymptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the fea—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm deſtroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 6th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, we feared to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

DR. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongſt the faſhionable throughout Europe!

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparallelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent; rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

DR. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, defluxions of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meaſles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

DR. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs of the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.